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Swedish Patent No. 121,737

Translated from Swedish by the Ralph McElroy Co., Custom Division 2102 Rio Grande, Austin, Texas 78705 USA

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SWEDISH PATENT

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A PROCESS FOR THE IN SITU EXTRACTION OF OIL FROM SHALE BEDS AND SIMILAR FORMATIONS

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The present invention refers to a way of extracting oil from shale rock and similar beds in situ by means of channels which cut through the shale strata, are supplied with heat for the heating of the shale bed, and which are separated from the outlet boreholes formed in the shale by means of shale rock sections in between. The object of the invention is to achieve an improvement of this established procedure, in particular with regard to the quality and composition of the extracted products, which is essentially obtained by embedding heating elements which are preferably heated electrically, in heating boreholes, and which have smaller cross sections than the cross sections of the boreholes and by introducing into the interspace between the channel wall and the heating element thus obtained a filling that transfers heat from the heating element and the shale and simultaneously counteracts or prevents, respectively, a flow of the oil products gasified from the shale in the direction towards and along the heating element.

The invention will be more thoroughly described below with reference to the modes of implementation as shown in examples illustrated in the enclosed figure, and other accompanying characteristics of the invention which will also be discussed.

Figure 1 illustrates a section through a part of shale bed, in which the arrangement of a heating element installed according to the invention for the accomplishment of the process is shown. A vertical section through a rock formation according to a modified design is shown in Figure 2, and a flat view of this latter design is in Figure 3.

In a shale bed, 2, vertical channels, 4 in Figure 1 and 9 in Figures 2 and 3, are drilled, in which heating elements are embedded. These can consist of coiled pipe 44 according to Figure 1, equipped with inlet 32 and outlet 36 for a hot medium, gas or steam, which then remains separated from the surroundings during its passage through the coiled pipe 44. The pipe 44 can in addition be designed as an electrical resistor and function both for the fluid conduction of the medium mentioned and for the development of heat accompanying an electric current. With the design according to Figure 2 an electric heating element 17 is used. After the heating element has been inserted the channels are filled with backing sand a maleable substance, respectively, such as cement, clay or other suitable filler. The channels can be closed at the upper ends by collars 21, 28 which must necessarily be cemented into the rock foundation. On top of the shale bed 2 there is often an overlying stratum of lime 47 (Figure 2) with a thickness of several meters. Then the electrical resistance is only active within that portion of hole 9, which is surrounded by the oil-bearing shale. In other words, the electric current at the level of the lime layer is conducted through low resistance wires and therefore thermoelectric heat is not developed here to an appreciable extent.

Besides the channels mentioned above, exhaust holes 8 according to Figures 2 and 3 are made in the shale bed, through which the

products formed during the dry distillation (carbonization) are evacuated, and which consequently do not contain any heating element. These exhaust holes 8, which are sealed from the limestone at the top by collar 27, are connected through ducts 52 to a condenser which is best cooled by either air or cooling water.

At the surface expanse of the shale bed, channels 9 and 8, respectively, are arranged in such a way, as exemplified in Figure 3, that a heat-supplying channel 9 is surrounded by a number of exhaust holes 8. It is particularly advantageous to carry out the heating of the shale bed so that a wave of heat is transmitted horizontally through the shale bed, for example in the direction from the line of holes 40 in Figure 3 towards the line of holes 41 through a successive connection of the heating elements. "When this heat wave in part of the shale bed reaches a temperature of about 300°C, or prior to this, the shale begins to release combustible gases which in part are condensable and in part not condensable and which are conveyed to a condenser, common to a plurality of channels 8 which separates the former from the latter." The incondensable gases can be used, for example, for the preheating and heating, respectively, of a new zone of the shale bed with an arrangement as depicted in Figure 1. The duration of the degasification periods may be adjusted to the desired degree, by such variables as the distance between the holes, which can be, for example, 1/2 to 2 meters. The maximum temperature of the mentioned heat wave can amount to approximately 500°.

The hydrocarbons formed during the distillation process in the shale rock include condensable products from the lighest petroleum (gasoline) to the heaviest oil. Because the heating channels according to the invention are filled, the result is that the hydrocarbons are driven in the direction of the outlet channels 8, and thus away from the hot heating elements. Otherwise, of course, the hydrocarbons would find their way to these elements to a large extent, especially in the lower part of the shale layer because of the high rock pressure prevailing there. The extraordinary

advantage is thus gained that an unwanted cracking of the oil products is essentially avoided. The heating method according to the invention therefore allows recovery of a considerably greater percentage of high-grade gasoline products than with presently familiar methods.

While a shale bed section is being supplied with heat, an expansion of the shale sets in, at least in the beginning, in the longitudinal direction of the heat supply channels, and thus in such a direction as to cross the shale layers. If a number of such channels are simultaneously heated then these create within the shale mass static pillars of heat with a greater height than that of the colder shale mass located in between them. This shale mass therefore becomes affected by forces directed in a vertical direction, the effect of which is to separate the different strata of shale from one another, so that the combined vertical displacement of these plus the gaps formed between the strata of shale approach a configuration that corresponds to the shale layer at its highest temperature around the heated channels. In a cross section the shale layer assumes the appearance shown schematically in Figure 2. On the other hand the shale layer within zones 54 limited by the dotted lines 53 in Figure 3 of the shale mass shows a falling temperature from the holes $\underline{9}$ to the holes $\underline{8}$, and within the resulting temperature differences the degasification can be considered to continue at different temperatures, for example from 300° to 500°. A certain molecule which is released from the shale mass at point 39 during the dry distillation process will on its way from this point to the outlet hole $\underline{8}$ pass through temperature zones of lower temperatures than that existing at point 39.

The pipe system shown in Figure 1 can be used for different heating purposes by allowing the existing channel in a previously degassed hot zone of the shale bed to conduct a fluid stream by means of pipes laid on the ground. Air, water, steam or other fluids which are heated in the process may then be led to a channel in a shale bed zone where the oil extraction is to be started or is already in progress.

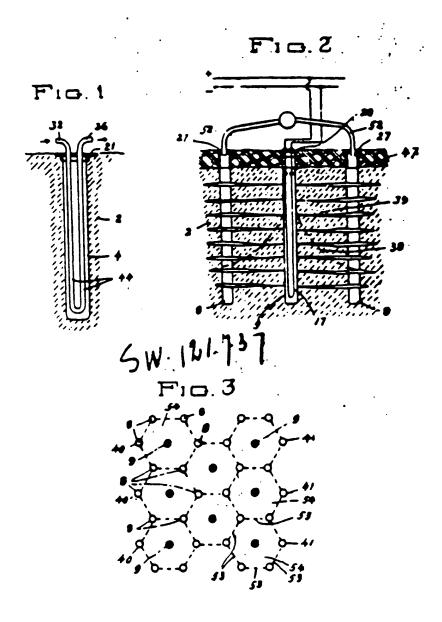
After the rock mass has been degassed, it wholly or partially consists of what is called shale coke, which indicates that after the gases are driven off, combustible carbon remains in the shale. According to the invention the rock mass can be ignited before or after cooling and the residual shale coke can be oxidized to shale ashes by introducing combustion air to the existing channel system. A very slow combustion that persists for several years can in this manner remain in progress, and the heat thereby generated can be utilized for various purposes, such as the heating of shale rock and hot water for homes, steam production, cultivation of plants, etc. According to the invention the cultivation of plants can also be carried out directly on the shale rock and in this way utilize the heat stored in the rock for a great many years.

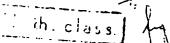
Patent claims:

- 1. A process for in situ recovery of oil from shale beds and similar rock layers by means of channels that penetrate the shale strata, and are supplied with heat for the heating of the shale mass and which are separated from the exhaust holes formed in the shale by means of shale bed sections in between, characterized by heating elements being embedded in the heating channels, which are preferably heated electrically, and which have smaller cross sections than the cross sections of these channels, such that the interspace thus obtained between the channel wall and the heating element may be provided with backing sand that transfers heat from the heating element to the shale and simultaneously counteracts or prevents, respectively, the flow of oil products gasified from the shale in the direction towards and along the heating elements.
- 2. A process according to claim 1, characterized by the interspace being filled with a cast compound.
- 3. A process according to claims 1 or 2, characterized by the fact that a heating element in the form of a pipeline is brought

down into the heating channels, and the inner part of the pipeline, through which is led a hot m dium, is entirely separated from the channel and that the heat supply to the pipeline is also produced electrically.

- 4. A process according to one of the previous claims, characterized by the fact that the channel system made in the shale bed is utilized for regenerative heating of the rock mass in which channels in a previously degassed hot zone of the shale bed are connected with pipelines over the ground and are allowed to conduct a medium which is heated in this zone, and also characterized by the fact that channels in an untreated zone of the shale rock are directly or indirectly supplied with energy utilized in this manner from the previously mentioned zone.
- 5. A process according to one of the previous claims, characterized by the shale coke remaining in the shale rock after the degasification is combusted to produce shale ashes by introducing air into the available system of channels.





PATENT Nº 121 737 SVERIGE

BESKRIVNING
OFFENTLIGGJORD AV KUNGL
PATENT- OCH REGISTRERINGSVERKET



KLASS 5 a:41

BEVERAL DEN 1 APRIL 1942 PATENTIED FRAN DEN 28 OKT 1940 PUBLICERAL DEN 25 MAD 1948

Ans. den "/", 1930, nr 3195/1930

Hartill en ritning.

SVENSKA SKIFFEROLJE AKTIEBOLAGET, ÖREBRO. Sätt att utvinna olja ur skifferberg och dylikt in situ.

Uppfinnare: F. Ljungstrom

Foreliggande uppfinning hanför sig till ett sätt att utvinna olja ur skifferberg och dylikt in situ medelst skifferlagren skårande kanaler, vilka tillföras varme för uppvärmning av skiffermassan och vilka äro skilda från i skiffern utformade avloppskanaler medelst mellanliggande partier av skifferberget Upptommigen avser att åstadkomma en förbatt-) ring av denna kånda metod speciellt i avseende på de utvunna produkternas beskaffenhet och sammansåttning, vilket vasentligen ernås darigenom, att i uppvårmningskanalerna nedföras värmeelement, vilka företrädesvis uppvarmak på elektrisk vag, och vilka hava mindre tvärsektionsarea an dessa kanalers tvårsektionsaren och att i det så erhållna mellanrummet mellan kanalväggen och vårmeelementet anbringas en tyllmassa, som förmedlar varmeövergång mellan varmeelementet och skiffern och samtidigt motverkar resp. forhindrar en strömning av de ur skiffern forgasade oljeprodukterna i riktning mot och langs utmed värmeelementet.

Uppfinningen skall nedan nårmare beskrivas under hänvisning till å bifogade ritning som exempel visade utföringsformer av densamma, varvid aven andra uppfinningen kännetecknande egenskaper skola angivas.

I fig. I visas en sektion genom ett parti av : ett skifterberg, i vilket år anbragt ett för såttets genomförande enligt uppfinningen anordnat varmeelement. I fig. 2 visas en vertikalsektion genom ett bergparti enligt en modifierad utföringsform och fig. 3 en planyy av denna senare utforingsform.

I ett skifferberg 2 äro nedborrade vertikala kanaler, i fig. 1 betecknade med 1 och i fig. 2 och 3 med 9, i vilka värmeelement anbringas. Dessa kunna utgöras av en rorslinga 41 entigt fig. 1, försødd med intag 32 och avtopp 36 for ett hett medium, gas eller ånga, som darvid under sin passage genom rörslingan 44 ar skilt från omgivningen. Röret 44 kan därjamte vara utformat som elektriskt motstånd och fungera såval för genomstromning av det nämnda mediet som för överbringande av värme genom elektrisk ström. Vid utforingsformen enligt fig. 2 användes ett elektriskt

vårmeelement 17. Sedan varmeelementet nedförts, utfyllas kanalerna med en massa resp. gjutmassa, sasom cement, iera eller dytlyl Kanalerna kunna upptill vara tillslutna rylock 21, 28, som lämpligen cementeras fast i berggrunden. Ovanpa skifferberget 2 a. ofte överlagrat ett kalklager 47 (tig. 2. med en mäktighet av många meter, varvid det elektriska motstandet endast är verksamt monden del av håten 9, som är omgiven av den ofjeforande skiftern. Den elektriska strommen tillfores alltså motstandet genom ledingar, som i niva med kalklagret are gode ledare och därfor har icke avgiva varme i nämnivård utstrækning.

Förutom de ovannamnda kunalerna upptagas kanaler 8 enligt fig. 2 och 3 i statterberget, genom vilka de vid föridesfilkationen alstrade produkterna avledas och vilke alltse icke inrymma nagon uppvaramnegs mordning. Dessa kanaler 8, som upptiti acc. (19), stutna av lock 27, sta genom fedimegar 52 i förbindelse med en kondersor, vilken fannsligen kan vara futtkyld efter också kyld av kylvatten.

Lytutstrackningen av det skillerberg, som skull avverkas, anbringas kaimter 9 festi. 8 t, ex. på sått, som framgår av tig 3, dar en värmelillforselkanal 9 omgives av ett antaavloppskanaler 8. Det ar sårskilt fordelaktigt att genomföra skifferbergets uppvaraming sa. att en vag av varme horisontellt fortplantas genom skifferberget, t. ex. i riktning fran hairaden 40 i fig. 3 mot habraden 41 genom successiv inkoppling av varmeelementen Nar denna vármevág i ett parti av skifterberget natt en temperatur av omkring 300° eller tidsgare, börjar skillern avgiva braumbara gaser, som dels aro kondenserbara dels okondenserbara och som inledas i en för ett flextal kunaler 8 gemensam kondensor, som avskiljer de torra fran de senare. De okondenserbata gaser j na kunna f. ex. anyandas for fors resp. uppvarmining av en ny zon av skillerberget vid uttöringsformen enligt fig. 1. Avgasnings periodens tidslangd varieras i onskad grad, bl. a. sammanhangande med det mellan hålen valda avstandet, som t. ev. kan vara - , a 2

4.6

meter. Den namnda vårmevagens maximis i temperatur kan uppga till omkring 500

De vid destillationsprocessen i skifferberget bildade kolvatena omfatta kondenserbaraprodukter från den lättaste bensinen till den tyngsta oljan. Genom att uppvärmningskanalerna nu enligt uppfinningen aro igenfyllda ernas, att kolvätena föras i riktning mot avloppskanalerna 8, d. v. s. hoet fran de heta uppvärmningselementen. Eljest skulle nämligen kolvätena i stor utstrackning sõka sin vag till dessa element, speciellt i den nedre delen av skifterlagret till töljd av det där rådande höga bergtryckel. Man vinner sålunda den utomordentliga fordelen, att en ickeonskvard spaltning eller krackning av olje produkterna vasentligen undvikes. Uppvarmningsmetoden enligt uppfinningen medgiver darför en utvinning av procentuellt väsentligt mera bogyardiga bensinprodukter in vid liftills kånda meloder.

Under varmetittförseln till ett skitferbergparti intråder atminstone till att borja med en utvidgning av skiftern i varmetillförselkanalernas längdriktning, vilken korsar skitterlagren. Om At antal dylika kanaler samridigt bliva foremál for uppvarmning, bilda dessa inom skiffermassan stående vårmepelare med större höjdmatt an den mellan desamma belagna kallare skitfermassan. Denna skiftermassa blir darför påverkad av i vertikalriktningen gående krafter, som stråva att skilja de olika skifferlagten från varandra, så all dessas sammanlagda vertikala matt ptus mellan skifferlagren uppkomna spatterna natmar sig det, som motsvarar skitterlagret vid dess högsta temperatur kring de uppvarmda kanalerna. Skitferlagret far i sektion ett utseende, som schematiskt visas i fig. 2. A andra sidan uppvisar skifferlagret inom de "med streckade finjerna 53 begransade zonerna 54 i fig. 3 av skillermassan en fallande lemperatur från halen 9 till hålen 8, och kan inom de darvid forekommande temperaturdifterenserna avgastangen tankas tortga vid olika temperaturer t. ex. fran 300 - till 500 . En ves molekyl som vid punkten 39 under forr destillationsprocessen frigores ur skiffermassan, kommer på sin våg tran denna punkt till avloppshålet 8 att passera temperaturzoner. som alla uppvisa lägre temperatur an den. som existerar vid punkten 39.

Det i fig. I visade ledningssystemet kan användas för olika uppvarmningsandamal, genom att en i en redan avgasad het zon av skifferberget betintlig kanal bringas genom över jord lagda ledningar att genomströmmas av ett fluidum, t. ex. luft, vatten eller anga, som hårunder uppvärmes och sedan t. ex. ledes till en kanat i en skifferbergzon, där oljeutvinning skall inledas resp. pågår.

Sedan hergmassin avgasats, består den helt eller delvis av s. k. skifferkoks, d. v. s. gaserna are avdrivna, men brannbart kol finnes annn kvar i skittern. Enligt uppfinningen kan bergmassan tore eller efter avsvalning antiandas och skitterkoksen i densamma forsbrännas till skifteraska, genom inforande av förbranningsluft i det förefintliga kanalsystemet. En mycket langsam, under många år pågaende förbranning kan på detta sått förtga och det darvid biblade varmet utnyttjas för olika andamal, sasom uppvarmning av skitterberg, varmvatten till bostader,, angalstring, vaxtodling e. d. Växtodling kan aven enligt uppfinningen med fördel anbringas direkt på skitterberget, som på så sått under en lång följd av år kan tillgodogora sig det i berget magasinerade varmet.

Palentanepråk:

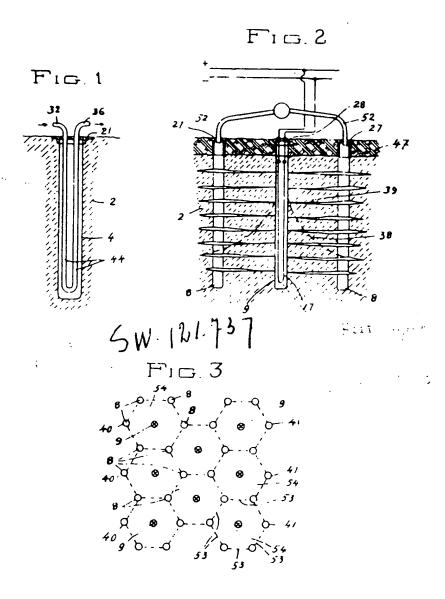
1. Satt att atvinna olja ur skifterberg och dylikt in situ medelst skifferlagien skarande kanaler, vilka tillföras varme for uppvarmning av skitterneissan och vilka aco skilda franciskovatnika i Gade ass delst meltantiggande partier av skitterbergel. kannetecknat daray, att i uppvarmningskanalerna nedferas vármeelement, vilka forctradesvis uppvarmas på elektrisk vag, och vilka hava taindre tyhrsektionsarea un dessa kanalers Ivarsektiousarea och att i det så er-Inithat inclamment methor kerabagger och varmeelementet anbringas en Ayttmassa som formedlar varioeoversans, mellan varioes elementet och skiffern och sandidigt motverkar resp. forhundrar en strömming av de ur skillern torgasade oljeprodukterna i riktiving mot och langs utmed varmeelemende!

2. Saft enligt patentanspraket i bloom steel, nat daray, att ranellanrummet itydes en gjuthar tyllmassa

3. Satt enligt palentanspraket fieller? knonetecknat darax, att man i uppvacunings kanalerna nedtoc varmeelement i form av en rörledning, vars mie är helt avskolt (can filnalen och genom vilken tedes ett fielt medium, varjamte varmetillforset till (calledningen även sker på elektrisk vas

d. Satt enligt nagot av de toregoende natentanspraken, kanneteckunt darav, alt der i skitterberget upptagna kanalsystemet of nyttjas for regenerativ uppvårmning av berg massan genom att kanaler i en redan gygesad het zon av skitterberget forbindes med ledningar over perd och bringas att genomstrommas av ett medium, som uppvårmes av denna zon, och att kanaler i en obehandlad zon av skitterberget direkt eller indrekt tilltöras ur den forstnammda zonen på detta satt tillvåratagen energi.

5. Satt enligt nagot av de foregaende pattentanspraken, kanneteeknat darav, att i skitterberget etter avgasningen kvirvarande skitterkoks forbrannes till skitteraska genom införande av lutt i det förhandenvarande kannalsystemet.



Swedish specification 121 757

Translation; page 1, second column, 3rd paragrapm,
lines 10-17.

"When this heat wave in part of the shale rock reaches a temperature of about 300°C, or prior to this, the shale begins to dive off combustible gases which in part are condensable and in part not condensable and which are conveyed to a condensor common to a plurality of channels which condenser separates the former from the latter."